

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

29,555

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1978

Established 1887

Haldeman Places Blame on Nixon For Watergate Burglary, Tape Gap

(This story was written by Washington Post staff writer James Johnson from information supplied by staff writers and editors. Staff writers of Woodward and Scott contributed to the story.)



H.R. Haldeman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP).—H. R. Haldeman, Richard Nixon's closest aide during his White House years, believes that Mr. Nixon "himself caused those burglars to break into the White House. Later, when the White House cover-up was unraveling, Haldeman is supposed to have been the president's personal attempt to use secret tape recordings.

Haldeman, currently in prison, assigns the role of the Watergate "heavy" to Charles Colson, whom he describes as "the iron arm of the president."

And he ascribes much of the motivation for the Watergate cover-up to Colson's desire to "show the world that the president was not a victim of a conspiracy."

Mr. Nixon knew that Mr. Kissinger was keeping a log of everything they discussed, and wanted a record of his own words. Haldeman, Mr. Nixon had become aware that Mr. Kissinger was "given to long thoughts on vital matters," they had discussed in private.

It was Mr. Kissinger, Haldeman says—generally confirming his accounts—"whose anger really started the 1969-71 national security wiretapping." And it was Mr. Kissinger who pressed Mr. Nixon to fight a publication of the Pentagon papers by telling Mr. Nixon that it would "show you're a winner."

But it is Haldeman's picture of Mr. Nixon, as sketched in his memoirs, that commands the most attention. The latter two-thirds of the book, made available to The Washington Post, is a new insight and facts at the Watergate scandal.

knew that John Dean 3d, the presidential counsel, was talking to federal prosecutors. Of critical concern to Mr. Nixon was what he had told Dean in the now-famous March 21 meeting when they talked at length about the break-in and pay-offs to the Watergate criminals.

Mr. Nixon, Haldeman says, "had become compulsively and incessantly worried about Dean's mythical tape recorder."

Privately, that was the least of Haldeman's concerns. As he tells it:

"Frankly, I was sick of hearing about Dean's recorder. By now it was almost definite I would leave the White House in disgrace, and the president was going on worrying that Dean might nail him with the same device he hoped would protect him: a tape recorder."

Haldeman says that he tried to reassure him, telling him it was impossible. Inconceivable, Nixon kept worrying, alternately blowing up in anger and then pleading. Had Haldeman ever heard that Dean might have secretly taped anyone, any time?

Haldeman was so annoyed that he felt like saying that Dean always used a tape recorder. He said like adding: "In fact, unknown to you, Mr. President, I am his secret transcriber feeding the prosecutors." Instead I said, "Never, never."

The conclusion of that incident reads:

"To which Nixon laughed nervously. 'Well, if worse comes to worse and he does have one, well, we've got one, too.'"

Such episodes are scattered throughout Haldeman's book, which is divided into nine sections and a conclusion. The book will be published next week in some U.S. newspapers. Excerpts will be published in Newsweek with formal publication of the book set for Feb. 27.

Articles have already reported the extreme secrecy with which the Haldeman project was being handled—the meeting down of the type after various sections were printed, the almost clandestine meetings (Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)



John Ehrlichman



Charles Colson



John Dean 3d

Guerrilla Leader in Rhodesia Says Accord Will Widen War

Smith, Three Blacks Reach Agreement on Armed Forces

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black leaders, in accord on a constitutional formula for majority rule, reached a broad agreement today on the future of Rhodesia's armed forces, leaving only the details of an interim government to be set before the country begins a historic transition from white to black rule.

While the four leaders met to debate differences, the country reacted cautiously to the constitutional accord they announced yesterday. Among the 250,000 whites and 6.7 million blacks, there was widespread relief that an end to the nation's problems might be in sight, coupled with anxiety at the prospect of a continuing guerrilla war.

"So far, so good, but it's still early times to talk of a settlement," said Sir Roy Welensky, who was Prime Minister of the old Central African Federation, including Rhodesia, which collapsed in 1963.

Like many of his compatriots, the retired government leader, a political opponent of Mr. Smith, expressed concern that the agreement could prove fragile if the Patriotic Front nationalist alliance, which took no part in the talks, carries on the five-year-old bush war. Two white farmers, whose deaths were announced today, brought the civilian toll this year to 173, of a total of more than 8,500 casualties in the war.

Chinamano Statement

Their concerns were compounded by the reaction of the guerrilla alliance, which released a statement in Salisbury vowing that the agreement "will not end the war but will prolong it." Josiah Chinamano, spokesman for the Patriotic Front, described the black leaders involved as "puppets and stooges" and said of the accord: "It is as meaningless and worthless as the paper on which it is written."

"Nothing which has happened in these talks will deviate the masses from their cherished goal, which is the unfettered, total and complete transfer of power from the minority to the majority," he said.

The agreement provides for a black government to be established by a one-man, one-vote election for whites, ending power after 88 years of minority rule, it offers a range of safeguards, including 28 reserved seats in the 100-seat Parliament for at least 10 years, and entrenched clauses guaranteeing fair compensation for expropriated property, payment of pensions and the right to maintain foreign citizenship.

Mr. Smith, waving his hand to reporters as he left today's session, had no comment. But Rowan Crojje, minister of manpower and social affairs, told a local television audience that the Patriotic Front's "Marxist masters," meaning the nationalist alliance's backers in Moscow and Peking, might intensify their efforts but eventually would fail in their attempt to disrupt the agreement.

Mr. Crojje also challenged Britain and the United States, which have indicated that they will refuse to accept the agreement on the ground that it will not end the war. The two governments have been attempting for six months to persuade the Patriotic Front to accept a peace plan of their own, but the attempt has foundered on each side's refusal to allow the other's forces to retain control during the transition to black rule.

"We have to accept that there (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Interim Government Plan Is 'Sham,' Nkomo Asserts

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 16 (WP).—A leader of Rhodesia's black nationalist guerrillas warned today that the interim settlement accord apparently about to be concluded in Salisbury will result in increased fighting both inside and outside of that white-ruled nation.

"We are going to hit each other hard," said Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the black nationalist guerrilla alliance, the Patriotic Front. "We intend to finish him up," he said, referring to Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith.

His remarks plus a statement issued today by Zambia seemed to confirm the general impression of Western observers here that the guerrillas and the frontline states backing them are bracing for a sharp escalation in the war and its probable spread into neighboring countries on a larger scale than heretofore.

In an interview, Mr. Nkomo made it clear that he has no intention of striking any political deal with Mr. Smith and returning to Salisbury to enter the multiracial interim government being established under the interim settlement plan.

"Sham Agreements" "Nonsense. You can forget me. I do not go in for sham agreements," he said, adding that it would be a "curse on anybody" to join a government "completely controlled by racists and fascists."

While asserting that the Salisbury agreement was now in the making will not work, Mr. Nkomo seemed to welcome the development because, he said, "the problem has been simplified . . . (Bishop Abel) Muzorewa and (Rev. Ndabaningi) Sithole are now part of the Smith regime. We face one enemy now."

He predicted that the interim settlement plan would bring neither peace nor stability to Rhodesia because "we are not going to allow it."

The 60-year-old nationalist is president of the Zambia-based Zimbabwe National People's Union (ZANU), one of the two factions making up the Patriotic Front. It has a Soviet-armed and Cuban-trained guerrilla force of 8,000 to 10,000 men, the majority of whom are just now becoming ready for combat.

China-Backed Force The other faction, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), led by Robert Mugabe, is based on the other side of Rhodesia in Mozambique. It has a slightly larger force armed and backed in part by China. The Smith government says that ZANU has so far been fielding most of the guerrillas fighting inside Rhodesia, although Mr. Nkomo hotly disputed this assessment, saying, "We are there in full force."

Mr. Nkomo said he was confident that the frontline states would continue to back the Front even if they increasingly become the battleground of the struggle as the Rhodesian Army steps up its raids on guerrilla camps in Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana. This is what is generally expected to happen now.

"They have gone through worse things than this," he commented. "They are in this [struggle] because they believe in the complete independence of those living under colonial, fascist rule."

The Zambian government reaffirmed its support for the Patriotic Front today and also renewed its backing of the British-U.S. peace plan as the only basis for a permanent independence settlement in Rhodesia.

"It would be unthinkable to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Leon Spinks after winning heavyweight title.

Spinks Upsets Ali for Title

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 16 (AP).—Leon Spinks, turning tiger in the final rounds, scored a shocking upset last night as he punched his way to a split-decision victory over Muhammad Ali and became the new heavyweight champion of the world.

Spinks, 24, a former U.S. marine with just seven earlier pro fights, refused to run out of gas. In an exciting 15th round he landed a left-right to the head at the bell that sent Ali, 36, stumbling back to his corner.

The defeated man's face was a mask of pain and weariness. As the final bell, Spinks' cornermen jumped into the ring and began celebrating. As it turned out, the celebration was not premature. There was no question that Ali was a beaten man.

Stories, Page 12.

Dayan Gives Carter Reasons Against Plane Sale to Arabs

By Fred Faris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, meeting today with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, expressed Israel's objections to proposed U.S. sales of fighter planes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Dayan said after the meeting with Mr. Vance that Israel wants the United States to continue mediating the Middle East negotiations.

"There is no substitute for the United States," he said. "Without the United States, we cannot achieve a peace agreement with the Arabs."

Earlier, Israeli officials reportedly said that Israel was beginning to doubt the role of the United States as an "honest broker" in the negotiations.

Mr. Dayan said, "The aircraft sales are of much concern to us."

"That doesn't mean we don't want to go ahead with the peace plan, but that we don't want the United States to be working with us."

The concern stems from President Carter's decision, announced on Tuesday, to recommend sales to Egypt of 50 F-16 light-weight fighter-bombers—the first U.S. sale of "lethal" aircraft to Egypt—and to Saudi Arabia of 60 F-15s, the most advanced U.S. plane. Proposed sales to Israel—15 more F-15s and 75 F-16 fighter-bombers—represented a cutback from Israeli requests of 25 F-15s and 150 F-16s.

The United States considers the arms-sales package carefully calculated to maintain what it sees as the Middle East military balance, but Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said yesterday that sales of the F-16 to Egypt would "feed the threat" of war.

Mr. Dayan also was expected to emphasize Israel's reasons for maintaining and increasing the number of settlements in occupied territory, which the United States calls illegal and an "obstruction to peace." The settlements have strained relations between the two nations.

Israeli Fears Israel fears that Saudi Arabia might offer these planes to Egypt, or another "confrontation" state in the event of a new outbreak of fighting.

Congress could veto the arms deal. Some supporters of the deal have announced that they will seek to block the sales to Egypt (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

2 Syrians Found Dead in Eastern Suburb of Beirut

BEIRUT, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Two Syrian soldiers have been found dead near their truck in a Christian eastern suburb of Beirut, police sources said today.

The sources said that the two men had been killed in the corniche Nahr-Jemal area. Their assailants were not identified, but the shooting apparently took place, police said.

It was the second such incident reported in two days. The Syrian soldiers were killed and a third detained and later released yesterday in the Christian eastern suburb of Furr al-Chebbek.

The two incidents occurred as Beirut was still tense from four days of Syrian-Lebanese clashes last week that left up to 750 persons dead.

Meanwhile, clashes broke out overnight in South Lebanon between Israeli-backed Christian militiamen and joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces.

Faces Repeal by Bundesrat Anti-Terror Law Barely Passed by Bundestag

BERLIN, Feb. 16 (AP).—Anti-terrorism legislation barely passed by Germany's lower house of parliament today in a test of Helmut Schmidt's coalition.

One vote, 245 to 244, Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic government barely cleared enough strength to push the draft law through Bundestag, against a solid opposition of conservatives and four leftist protesters.

Philip Rosenthal, a Social Democratic member of the Bundestag, said later that he had mistaken another deputy card into the ballot box, sending the tally to declare it tied, United Press reported.

Reduced the government's ority from the two it had expected, to one.

Needs Bundesrat Approval be legislation, which still is approval of the Bundesrat, upper house, to become law, plifies police and judicial actions for:

Setting up police roadblocks searching entire apartment ses using any warrant.

Detaining terrorist suspects identification and holding ns for up to 12 hours to help ce investigations.

Excluding lawyers from use of accused terrorists on

mere suspicions they could be plotting with their clients. • Erecting glass walls between lawyers and terrorist suspects to prevent them from passing illegal items in prison.

"One must be prepared to go to the legal limits to protect the state. But one shouldn't do this on principle in every case," Mr. Schmidt told the Bundestag, rejecting the conservatives' claim that the legislation does not go far enough.

"Disappointment and bitterness reigns among many persons because the legislation lacks the essential tools for effective protection against terrorists," Christian Democratic spokesman Heinz Eyrich declared during the debate before the final vote.

Four leftist deputies broke ranks with Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic party in a protest against legislation they claim restricts democratic freedoms.

"Terrorism is successful only when we allow ourselves to be terrorized," said Dieter Lattmann, speaking for the four dissenting deputies.

To become law, the legislation must be approved by the Bundesrat in a vote scheduled March 17.

question about whether Spain would grant facilities to the Soviet merchant fleet at Algeciras across the bay from Gibraltar.

Bunkering of an estimated 1,500 Soviet ships annually also would have opened the possibility of Soviet surveillance on U.S. Polar submarine movements in Rota at Cadiz.

The Soviet Union asked for port facilities opposite Gibraltar more than 16 months ago. Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja said several days ago, however, that the request would be difficult to honor.

Britain and the United States were known to have asked about the Soviet petition but officials here said no protest was made to non-NATO member Spain.

Spain and the Soviet Union have operated a joint company in the Spanish Canary Islands for several years that handles more than 2,000 Soviet ships annually. The Russians also bunker ships at the Spanish North African enclave of Ceuta.

The Spanish official reporting that the Soviet request had been refused conditioned his remarks by saying neither his name nor the circumstances could be attributed.

Russian, Spanish Accord MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and Spain today signed an agreement on scientific

and technical development, Tass reported.

Tass quoted Francisco Gimenez-Torres, head of the Spanish delegation and President of Spain's National Institute of Industry, as saying that the protocol will establish closer ties between specialists of the two countries in the area of machine tools and oil refineries.

Mr. Schmidt, in power since 1974, reshuffled his Cabinet two weeks ago to replace four ministers, including Defense Chief Georg Leber, who was forced to resign because of espionage and bugging scandals.

The conservatives are likely to use their majority there to send it back to the Bundesrat, where only a 249-vote majority of the coalition—almost impossible to muster—could save it.

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Oil Worker Gets Heart, Kidney After Tooth Decay Invades Body

HOUSTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—A Texas oil worker whose abscessed tooth spread infection through his body and endangered his life was reported in critical condition today after getting a new heart and a new kidney in a double-transplant operation.

A spokesman for St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital said that the heart was "beating beautifully" in the 21-year-old recipient after the four-hour operation yesterday. The hospital and the Texas Heart Institute kept the name of the recipient and his donor confidential, but a newspaper report identified the donor as Leona Singleton, 38, who shot herself.

It was the 23rd heart transplant performed at the hospital and the first since Sept. 25, 1969. None of the previous recipients lived more than 16 months.

The spokesman said that the transplant patient ignored his dental problems and the infection that developed caused a severe inflammation of the heart valves.

The only alternative to letting him die was to seek a donor for a heart. Kidney failure developed during the wait for a donor. When one was found and the heart operation was completed, doctors decided to perform a kidney transplant.

Assail Austerity Plan

Members of Andreotti Party Join Critics From the Left

ROME, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—The Christian Democratic premier-designate, Giulio Andreotti, was criticized today by Communists, Socialists and members of his own party over his proposed austerity program for a new minority government.

Communist leaders met and

were "seriously critical of the program, which is not enough to deal with the crisis," Communist Alfredo Ruffino said.

If he agreed to the Andreotti plan, the Communist party would gain influence by joining a ruling parliamentary majority for the first time and by taking part in a planned committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

Socialist party members of the Chamber of Deputies concluded that the proposal was "not positive" and Socialist Vincenzo De Crescenzo said it was "full of substantial ambiguities."

Group of 100

A section of Christian Democratic parliamentarians known as the "Group of 100," who oppose concessions to the Communists, also voiced objections to Mr. Andreotti's plans after a meeting last night.

They expressed "strong and reserved reservations about the connection between the document and the list of the party's leadership," an allusion to the leadership's opposition to an alliance with the Communists.

The premier-designate, a veteran of 30 years in Italian politics, said his proposal was for an emergency parliamentary pact on a limited number of issues and not an alliance.

Mr. Andreotti proposed an austerity program that includes raising taxes, electricity bills and rail fares as well as other measures to deal with extremists like the group that killed magistrate Riccardo Palma in Rome Tuesday.

Many prominent Italians, including President Giovanni Leone and the vice of Rome, Ugo Cardinal Poletti, attended Mr. Andreotti's funeral today. The Red Brigades, an extreme leftist urban guerrilla group, claimed responsibility for the assassination.

One of the unresolved issues in the political crisis since Mr. Andreotti's earlier minority government collapsed a month ago has been how the Communists and other parties will support the new administration.

The Communists want to sign the government's legislative proposals along with the Christian Democrats and other supporting parties.

But this would be sharply opposed by many Christian Democrats as an overt sign of a political alliance with the Communists, their old enemies. Mr. Andreotti would like the parties to sign one resolution only in support of the new government.

Meanwhile, in Milan, two unidentified extremists shot an executive of the state-owned Alfa Romeo car company and a 17-year-old girl, police said. The attackers fired five shots at Domenico Segala, 55, as he left home this morning, and accidentally also hit the girl. Both were taken to a hospital for treatment.

U.S. Stays Silent On Argentine Law

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The State Department reserved comment yesterday on a decree by Argentina requiring all churches to register with the government, except for the Catholic Church.

"We don't have full details. We hope it will not limit freedom of religion, which is guaranteed by the Argentine Constitution," said State Department spokesman Kenneth Brown.

The military government said in its decree that it reserves the right to reject the registration applications of any sect it deems uses Marxist teachings or practices sexual rites. Argentina already has banned Jehovah's Witnesses and two other sects.

S. Africa Deletes Despised Word

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—The South African government today announced a new phrase to replace "Bantu" (African), a word despised by blacks, in the title of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

It will be known as the Department of Racial Relations and Development, the minister, Connie Mulder, said.

Mr. Mulder, who is also minister of information, said that the name properly described the department's functions and aims. It is responsible for organizing black affairs.

Barring Substantive Document

Russia Increases Its Pressure For Brief Paper at Belgrade

BELGRADE, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—The Soviet bloc today stepped up its pressure on the West to issue only a brief final statement at the deadlocked European security conference here on East-West détente.

Delegates to the talks said that the Soviet Union and its allies were clearly trying to block moves by Western and neutral countries to achieve a substantial document as a final declaration by the 35-nation gathering.

The conference, officially scheduled to end by mid-February, has remained almost completely deadlocked despite a series of drafts.

Delegates said that there was a virtual standstill in negotiations on key areas such as human rights, broader humanitarian is-

ssues, and measures to promote military détente.

Eastern European countries last night pulled out of an informal negotiating group on humanitarian issues, including increased East-West human contacts and an exchange of information.

Western conference sources quoted chief Soviet delegate Yuri Vorontsov as saying that Eastern European countries would also withdraw shortly from groups in the other principal areas of discussion since the conference was evidently unable to agree on a text.

The Soviet delegation, sources said, wanted to force Western and neutral countries into accepting a brief final communiqué, rather than a document with real substance, evaluating progress or lack of it since the 1975 Helsinki conference and containing new measures aimed at improving détente.

France has circulated a document designed to break the stalemate by turning down some Western proposals on human rights and military détente.

But the informal paper was regarded as too weak by several Western countries, including the United States, West Germany and Britain, the sources said.

Delegates from the nine-nation European Economic Community and the 15-member Western NATO alliance have held several urgent meetings during the last two days to discuss the French paper and work out a common position.

But they have failed to reach a decision on a final version, despite a series of amendments to the draft, delegates said.



SUPPORTING THE WAR—Ethiopian military men cheered and sang songs during a recent mass rally in Addis Ababa to raise funds for the war in the Ogaden area.

Dayan Voices Arms-Sale Dismay

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Saudis. Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., introduced a resolution today to veto the entire package.

Ten of the 15 members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which will vote on the issue, warned Mr. Vance three weeks ago against proceeding with the Saudi plane deal.

The secretary said that the package was "consistent with the overriding objective of a just and lasting peace" in the Middle East.

The Israeli foreign minister who came to the United States last week on a speaking tour, has been seeking to counter the public-relations impact of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's recent six-day visit to Washington.

In a television interview and appearances in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago, Mr. Dayan sought to blame Mr. Sadat for slow progress in the peace negotiations, as well as arguing against the U.S. weapons sales. The Egyptian leader has blamed Israel for slowing the negotiations.

U.S. Tries to Calm Israel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP).—The State Department, attempting to soothe the anger of Israel and its congressional supporters at the Carter administration's Middle East arms package, yesterday reaffirmed a "lasting commitment" to Israel's security.

Meanwhile, House Speaker

Home-Rule Hope Is Set Back in Commons Voting

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The British Labor government's controversial move to give limited home rule to Scotland suffered two defeats in the House of Commons yesterday from opponents to the legislation.

Scottish nationalist legislators, angered by Labor's failure to remove parliamentary obstacles to the Scotland bill, threatened to withdraw their crucial parliamentary support for Prime Minister James Callaghan's minority government over the measure.

Despite their denunciations, political sources believe the nationalists will go on backing the government in hopes of getting the best deal they can on the bill, the most controversial piece of legislation in a decade.

Political sources reported that the defeats "inflicted a lot of damage" on the bill, but said it will likely reach the statute book by summer.

The reverses came when members of Parliament voted 288 to 243 against a government-backed motion to scrap or amend a parliamentary ruling that at least 40 per cent of Scottish parliament members must vote in a home-rule referendum to make it binding and 285 to 240 against changing the minimum to "one in three" of the electorate.

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With Sophisticated Weapons

Mideast States Are Reported To Be Re-Arming Somalis

From Wire Dispatches

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Despite denials from the Mogadishu government, Somalia has received major arms shipments from the Middle East in the last two weeks for its war against Ethiopia, diplomatic sources said today.

The arms reportedly are highly sophisticated and are giving the Somalis confidence that they can contain Ethiopia's drive to recapture the Ogaden Desert region.

The sources said that the arms include at least 60 West German tanks, hundreds of Soviet-made anti-tank missiles, and U.S. British and West German surface-to-air missiles. One source said that at least 2,000 missiles have reached the Somalis, whose air force has been grounded since October by the superiority of the Ethiopians—a major factor in Ethiopia's recent successes against the Somalis.

The sources said that the shipments began two weeks ago. The supply effort coincided with the start of a two-front drive by Ethiopia to push Somali forces out of the Ogaden.

In an effort to conceal the operation, the Somalis directed most of the cargo ships to Merca, south of Mogadishu.

The sources said that the major contributor was Iran, which has sent 10 cargo ships loaded with mortars, heavy artillery ammunition and ground-to-air missiles. Egypt has sent ships and a week ago began a daily airlift of ammunition and anti-tank missiles, according to the sources.

Sources in Addis Ababa, meanwhile, said that an additional 1,500 Cuban troops will arrive in

to quiet speculation that the arms deal would create a new crisis in relations between Washington and Jerusalem.

Calming Israel

The aim, the sources said, was to calm Israeli fears that the sales which would increase U.S. military support of Egypt and Saudi Arabia, while giving Israel less than it wanted, would tip the Middle East balance in favor of the Arabs.

Rep. O'Neill expressed concern that a debate on the issue could be "damaging" to the chances for Middle East peace.

The State Department statement said: "In general, we consider the ties between Israel and the United States to be enduring and strong. Clearly, Israel and we differ on some issues. Part of that relationship, as is always the case between close friends, is a frank airing of differences.

"In our view, these differences contribute to the legitimate security needs of the countries involved and give them the confidence to continue supporting the movement toward a negotiated settlement in the Middle East."

A State Department spokesman said that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin is to visit Washington March 14 and 15 for a "quiet exchange held in the spirit of deep friendship."

3 Bombing Suspects Arrested in Madeira

FUNERAL, Madeira, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Police on this Portuguese island have arrested three men in connection with a series of recent bombing attacks, most of them against leftist targets.

A statement said that police seized more than 200 sticks of explosive as well as detonators, fuse cord and timing mechanisms.

Snow, Accident Block Mont Blanc Tunnel

PARIS, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Heavy snow and a traffic accident blocked the Mont-Blanc tunnel from France to Italy early today.

A two-inch snowfall covered Paris for the second time this week.



THE AFTERMATH—Continuing snowfalls and low temperatures have made driving a hazard on many European roads. Above, a recovery vehicle picks up a car wrecked in a recent pile-up along a superhighway somewhere south of Frankfurt.

Charges Electioneering

Quebec Premier Quits Talks With Trudeau

By Dusko Doder

OTTAWA, Feb. 16 (WP).—Premier René Lévesque of Quebec, whose separatist government is seeking independence for the French-speaking province, walked out of a Canadian economic summit meeting yesterday, charging that it was "a pre-election extravaganza" staged by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Mr. Lévesque accused the Trudeau government of "scandalous mismanagement and political sabotage." Quebec, he said, disassociated itself from a communist-quo on medium-term economic strategy issued at the end of the three-day meeting of Mr. Trudeau and the premiers of Canada's 10 provinces.

Mr. Trudeau accused Mr. Lévesque of wanting "to break up Canada" and said that Mr. Lévesque's "whole game plan is to prove that federalism doesn't work."

The Canadian leader said, "The walkout would contribute to the uncertainties which are hindering the Canadian economy." Mr. Lévesque's move eclipsed the summit

and focused attention on public concern about the future of the Canadian federation.

The two men reportedly clashed at a private dinner the previous night. Sources said that Mr. Trudeau "totally blew his cool" in a display of temper. Yesterday's walkout by Mr. Lévesque followed an acrimonious exchange between the Quebec leader and a member of Mr. Trudeau's Cabinet on national television.

In the debate, Mr. Lévesque charged that the federal government denied Quebec \$4 million in construction funds for low-income housing last year. Urban Affairs Minister André Gauthier said that Mr. Lévesque's government was responsible for the incident. He said that the Quebec housing authority was "a white elephant moving at a snail's pace."

Following the exchange, Mr. Trudeau supported Mr. Gauthier. He said that his minister was justified in responding to Mr. Lévesque. He added that the federal government had offered \$200 million in construction funds but

that Quebec used only \$40 million "due to their delays."

Mr. Lévesque said that he would not tolerate "insulting remarks about the Quebec delegation," made by Mr. Gauthier.

Mr. Lévesque has vowed to hold a referendum on independence in Quebec next year. It is assumed that Mr. Trudeau will call general elections later this year and that he will make Canadian unity the cornerstone of his campaign.

While attacking the federal government, Mr. Lévesque went out of his way to court the premier of the nine English-speaking provinces in an apparent effort to win support and understanding for a new relationship under which an independent Quebec would be in an economic association with the rest of Canada.

But Mr. Lévesque also used the forum to assert that wide disparities in interest and approach of Canadian provinces were demonstrated at the conference and that its results show that "the present system is not adequate" to cope with problems.

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Among dozens of persons polled by newsmen, a minority spoke against the agreement. The Rhodesian Action party, a conservative white group crushed by Mr. Smith in last year's election, described it as a collection of "paper guarantees" which had proved a "disaster" elsewhere in Africa. And some blacks felt that it would only increase their suffering.

"All along, the conflict has been between the black and the white in this country," said Stanley Hatendi, an economist. "Now it appears that the white has succeeded in pulling out of it and replacing himself with some blacks who will continue the quarrel with other blacks. It is very wrong!"

Divorce Rate Up in Russia, 33% Want Out

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (UPI).—A leading Soviet sociologist, Viktor Pervedentsev, said in yesterday's edition of the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta that the divorce rate in the Soviet Union is 33.2 per cent and rising.

Mr. Pervedentsev said that in 1976 there were 861,000 divorces registered in the country—up 78,000 from 1975 and three times higher than the 270,000 divorces in 1960.

He said that in 1960 there were 104 divorces for every 1,000 marriages. In 1976, there were 288 divorces per 1,000 marriages. And in 1977, there were 332 per 1,000.

Mr. Pervedentsev speculated that the prime reason for the boom in splitting was women's liberation and equality. He noted that out of every 10 graduates in the Soviet Union today six are women; and, in many cases women earn as much or more money than their husbands.

Rhodesian Guerrilla Leader Says Accord Will Widen War

(Continued from Page 1)

take the internal settlement seriously," a Foreign Ministry statement said. "Zambia has never been a part of the internal settlement. As far as we are concerned,

Three Blacks, Smith Agree On Military

(Continued from Page 1)

is no morality and no honesty in international politics," Mr. Cronje said. "But I believe that the integrity of the international community is at stake, particularly Britain and the United States. They are more on trial than the new constitution."

The black groups involved in the agreement have hailed it as the accomplishment of a goal that black nationalists have been pursuing for decades. Pressing the argument, the group that is reputed to have the strongest popular following, Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council, issued details of the agreement, revealing a hitherto undisclosed provision designed to block any attempt by whites to manipulate the new government.

The group said that the second provision that the 26-seat white bloc in Parliament cannot join with another minority group to form a government. Some nationalists have worried that Mr. Smith might align with the most conservative of the black leaders in the talks, Chief Jeremiah Chirau, and attempt to form a coalition of whites and black tribal elements.

Today's session dealt more quickly than had been expected with arrangements for the armed forces. Sources attending the talks said that the four leaders agreed that the guerrillas should be offered retraining for entry in the existing army, or have the opportunity of education or vocational training at government expense.

Details of the arrangements would be set by the transitional administration, a form of government that will last for 18 months. The interim government would seek to arrange a cease-fire, draw up a detailed constitution and abolish racial discrimination. Finally, it would register an estimated three million blacks on election rolls and organize an election.

The discussions are said to be focusing on a two-tier structure, involving a council of state composed of the four leaders and a council of ministers, or cabinet, which would include black and white members. There are differences on details, however, including Mr. Smith's own role, involved, and the timing of elections. Mr. Smith favors a maximum of about 15 months before elections, the black leaders about eight months.

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Would Recover Profits

J.S. Sues CIA Ex-Agent Over Book

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Carter administration filed suit yesterday to recover all profits that former Central Intelligence Agency officer Frank Snapp may make from a book, "Decent Interval," criticizing the U.S. evacuation from Vietnam.

In a six-page complaint filed in federal court in New Orleans Tuesday, the Justice Department said that the former agent could be barred from making any further "misleading" disclosures.

Attorney General Griffin Bell asked in New Orleans Tuesday that the American Bar Association consider the government's intentions to file the suit.

Contract Should Be Enforced

The suit represents the first time that the Justice Department has called for a legal enforcement of a contract that all CIA employees sign promising to submit anything they write after leaving the agency for pre-publication review of possible classified information.

"If that contract isn't valid, we'd everyone ought to know it,"

U.S. Woman, 23, Faces Trial for Sex With Minor

SANTA FE, N.M., Feb. 13 (UPI).—The New Mexico Supreme Court yesterday reversed a lower court ruling that sexual intercourse between a 23-year-old woman and a 15-year-old boy was permissible.

The court upheld an indictment against Ernestine Favala, who was charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

The lower court ruled last week that, under state law, Miss Favala was not subject to any charge. "There is no evidence of coercion," the decision said. The acts were by mutual consent and under the section charged the indictment cannot and."

"Today, sexual intercourse is recognized as normal conduct in a development of a human being," one of the judges had said. "As a result, this subject taught to children in the public schools. The fact that a normal young man experienced one of sexual intercourse does not tend to cause or encourage perversion of the sexual instinct."

The state supreme court's intervention will allow the district attorney to try the case.



Frank Snapp

Mr. Snapp said, "If it is valid, then we think it ought to be enforced. There's something wrong with the system when people can back down on their contracts at will."

The Snapp book, which charges the CIA with bungling in Vietnam, was published three months ago by Random House without submitting the manuscript to the agency and, thus, with little or no government awareness of its impending appearance.

At that time, the Justice Department decided not to make any attempt in the courts to cut off further printing of the book or restrict its circulation or sale.

Measure Financial Losses

From the attorney general's announcement, it was not clear how department lawyers would attempt to measure the financial losses the U.S. government claimed to have suffered as a result of the book's publication.

Some lawyers here said that the government might be able to recover all profits realized by the publisher on the Snapp book if it could be established that Random House knew that the author had a binding agreement with the CIA and either persuaded him

First Failure Reported For Trident Missile

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The U.S. Navy's advanced long-range Trident missile has suffered its first test-flight failure after 10 successful flights.

"The missile failed to complete powered flight," the Navy said after the launching Tuesday at Cape Canaveral, Fla. The Trident, which is designed to be fired from submarines, either exploded or was destroyed by a safety mechanism over the Atlantic.

to break it or cooperated in breaking the agreement.

Asked if the Justice Department was not attempting to enforce its contract through the courts, Mr. Snapp replied, "No, it's not. He (Snapp) didn't have to take the job. That's not a contract to me."

Mr. Snapp acknowledged, however, that the courts might ultimately decide that the contract required by the CIA as a condition of employment constitutes a "prior restraint" on free dissemination of information and thus a violation of the Constitution. "Let us find that out," the attorney general said.

The Marchetti Book

In 1971, the government obtained a court order barring former CIA agent Marchetti from including material not submitted to the agency in "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence."

Mr. Marchetti's lawyers argued in court that he should be able to restore to the book material that the agency had improperly classified, but the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that the author had waived his First Amendment rights when he signed the CIA agreement when he joined the agency in 1955.

In 1975, the Supreme Court declined to review the ruling in the Marchetti case. As a result there is no precedent upholding the validity of the restrictive CIA writing contract. Such a decision could result if the suit against Mr. Snapp is successfully carried all the way to the high court.

U.S. Unit Backs Oil-Sharing Pact

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The Energy Department has proposed regulations that would allow the government to order U.S. firms to sell to other countries under a 1974 international emergency fuel-sharing agreement.

The department also proposed rules for dividing available oil supplies among U.S. refineries in the event of another international oil embargo.

The proposal for allocating oil would be a form of rationing, but would not involve rationing of petroleum products to distributors, dealers or consumers. In 1974, during the Arab oil embargo, the United States and 18 other nations signed the International Energy Program, which provides for the sharing of oil during a severe interruption of supply.



NORTHERN LIGHTS—Several huge tanker trucks stand by a flooded area along the Trans-Alaska pipeline to recover oil that burst through a gash in the pipe. Police said that the gash was caused by an explosive charge placed by saboteurs.

Saboteurs Strike Trans-Alaska Pipeline

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Saboteurs have blasted a hole in the trans-Alaska crude-oil pipeline, forcing it to shut down temporarily, police said today.

The police said that, with the help of an Army demolition unit, they had discovered that an explosive device had been used to blow a two-inch hole in the pipeline, which has a diameter of four feet.

The leak in the pipeline, 30

miles east of here, was plugged after five hours.

A spokesman for Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. said oil flow was restarted at midmorning. The pipeline control center at Valdez shut the line after a pilot flying over the area reported the leak.

The normal flow through the 800-mile line, which runs from Prudhoe Bay in the north to a terminal at Valdez, is 740,000 barrels a day.

The pipeline was damaged by saboteurs last July soon after the oil started flowing, on June 20. But five explosions on the pipeline about 17 miles from Fairbanks failed to stop the oil flow.

The pipeline is owned by the eight major international oil companies operating in the 200-square-mile North Slope field and was completed after long legal battles over land purchases and with environmentalists.

EPA Pledges 'Hard Look'

U.S. Called Vulnerable to Pesticides in Food

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP).—Despite years of warnings, the public is still poorly protected against the potential hazards of pesticides left in its meat and milk, its bread and other grain products, its fruits and vegetables and other foods, Congress was told today.

The hazards include cancer and gene mutations that can cause defects in future children, Henry Eschwege, head of the community and economic development section at the General Accounting Office, told a House subcommittee.

In December 1975, he said, his office found that Americans were

being placed in possible peril because of inadequate efforts by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration.

More than two years later, the two agencies have made "little progress" in identifying and barring possible food contaminants, he testified.

The testimony and other evidence collected by the House Commerce oversight subcommittee staff—prompted subcommittee chairman John E. Moss, D-Calif., to charge that programs designed to protect the public against pesticide remnants were "anything but strong and effective."

Rep. Andrew Maguire, D-N.J., said the public cannot even be

sure of the safety of the raisins it eats because they may be contaminated with the residues of a fungicide called captan used on them as they dry.

Steven Jellinek, EPA assistant administrator for toxic substances, replied that the agency was leaving behind the "false starts and slow starts" of the past and looking hard at possible pesticide dangers.

There is indeed evidence that

captan causes cancer in animal tests, he said. Priority was being given to study of captan and other suspicious chemicals, and they would be banned if, as pesticide law requires, their human dangers outweigh their benefits in augmenting the food supply.

Negotiations Are Resumed

U.S. Pressing for Agreement In Coal-Strike Talks Today

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Negotiations to end the 72-day-old U.S. coal strike resumed today, and Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said he would try to produce an agreement on a new contract by tomorrow.

Mr. Marshall, serving as chief mediator, said he would keep bargaining for the striking United Mine Workers and the soft-coal industry in session throughout the night if necessary to meet his deadline.

"We obviously don't have long," he said. "This thing can't go on." Mr. Marshall declined to say what steps might be taken if negotiations are unable to reach an agreement by tomorrow.

The union's bargaining council scuttled a tentative contract agreement last Sunday. Since then, the UAW negotiating team has been expanded to give greater representation to opponents of the early pact and Mr. Marshall said the union bargainers are in close contact with the remaining members of the bargaining council. Mr. Marshall expressed hope that this would mean that any settlement that is negotiated will win union approval.

The talks followed a White House meeting last night. President Carter convened that meeting, the first night negotiating session at the White House in a decade, and told negotiators that the nation was looking to them to end the strike.

The strike by 160,000 miners has caused substantial electricity cuts in several East-Central

states, has hit industrial production and has threatened millions of other workers with being laid off.

Mr. Carter today met the governors of 12 states hardest hit by the drop in coal stocks to discuss plans to deal with the crisis. Some states said it would take two weeks after the strike ends to restore normal electricity services.

Mr. Carter granted authority to Indiana Gov. Otis Bowen to suspend clean-air regulations as a coal-saving measure. A similar suspension was granted to Ohio Monday.

Miners Sunday rejected a three-year contract that would have raised pay from \$7.80 to \$10.15 an hour. They balked at clauses covering health and pension programs and providing heavy fines in cases of unofficial strikes and absenteeism.

Jury in Houston Decides Hughes Was Legal Texan

HOUSTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—A probate court jury needed only 30 minutes and one vote to decide that Howard Hughes was a legal resident of Texas and that the so-called Mormon will was a fake.

"I would say that Howard Hughes was a man without a country, but the evidence showed us he was one of us [Texans]," said juror Frank Dallas, a Texan. The verdict came after 10 weeks of testimony and the introduction of more than 1,000 documents. It could mean that Texas will collect up to \$150 million in inheritance taxes. A similar trial to determine Hughes' residency is under way in Las Vegas.

Texas Attorney General John Hill expressed doubt that the verdict would be overturned if appealed to federal courts because "all our evidence indicated that Hughes, if asked where his legal residence was, would have said Houston. That's where he was raised, that's where he made his fortune, that's where he paid his federal taxes, that's where he registered for the draft, that's where he was headed when he died and that's where he is buried."

3 Slain in Palermo
PALERMO, Sicily, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Three persons, including a local Mafia chief, were slain here last night by gunmen in a car, police said.

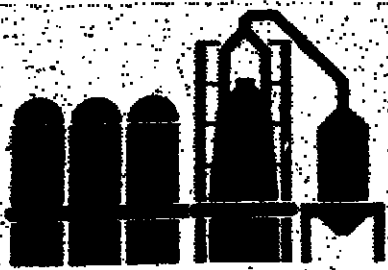
Demag technology international

Technical leaders in mechanical engineering and plant construction

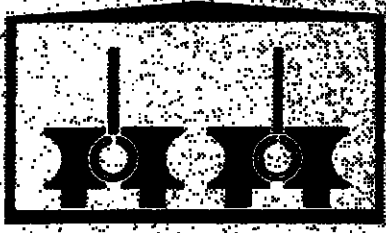
With 17 works in Germany and 14 works outside Germany, Demag are one of the leading international mechanical engineering companies.

Demag know-how, engineering and advanced technology provide the basis for a wide range of high-standard products.

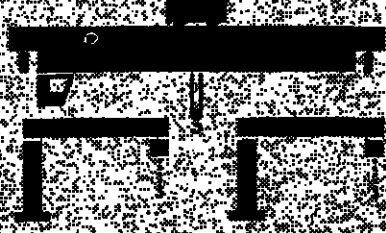
For further information: DEMAG Aktiengesellschaft, D-4100 Duisburg 1, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Tel. Germany - 203 - 6 052 413



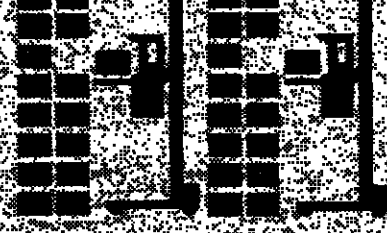
Metal Making Plant
Machinery and systems for the iron and steel industry from one beneficiary to semi-finished product. Complete plant.



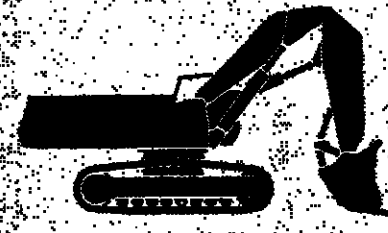
Tube and Pipe Making Facilities
Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes. Hydraulic presses.



Cranes and Lifting Gear
Overhead cranes, suspension cranes, steel mill cranes, KKK (modular crane construction) and suspension track systems.



Warehousing
Handling systems, high bay warehouses, storage and distribution systems. Complete planning and turnkey construction.



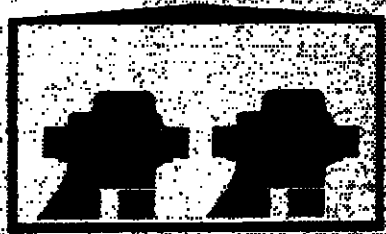
Construction Equipment
Hydraulic excavators up to 100t, mobile cranes up to 500t, road finishers and rollers.



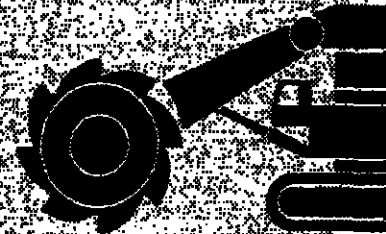
Compressed Air Systems
Compressors, pneumatic tools and equipment for the building trade and industry in general. Compressed air systems.



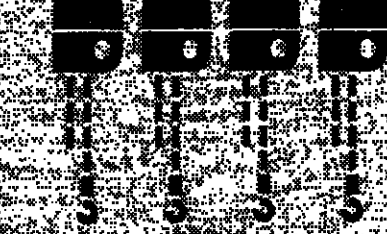
Metal Shaping Plant
Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire-rod, strip and sheet mills.



Process Compressors
Centrifugal compressors or positive displacement machines for air, gases and gas mixtures.



Bulk Materials Handling
Bucket-wheel excavators and stacker-reclaimers for handling or rehandling ore, coal, oil sand and minerals. Belt conveyor systems.



Components
Drive engineering and control systems, electric lifting gear, standard drive components and load lifting attachments.



Mining and Tunneling
Mining and tunneling machines for hard and soft rock. Air motors.



Plastics Machinery
Complete plant and machines for injection moulding and extrusion.

DEMAG

Machinery, plant and systems

ein Mannesmann Unternehmen

Obituaries

Author-Actress Ilka Chase, 72, Starred in 'The Women'

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Ilka Chase, 72, who had a long career as an actress on stage and screen and who wrote more than a dozen books, died yesterday of internal hemorrhaging in a hospital in Mexico City. She had been taken there from Ojai, Calif., where she and her husband, Dr. Norton Brown, had a home.

Actress, radio and television personality, playwright and novelist, Ilka Chase was a practical woman and a practiced wit. She had a full career, appearing in 21 motion pictures, and almost an equal number of plays. She wrote novels, travel books, a two-part autobiography, and conducted a well-remembered radio program, "Lunch at the Waldorf." In it, she offered advice to women on careers and jobs and interviewed the famous, all in a mixture she made her own.

With two of her ventures, in the role of Sally Fowler in Clare Boothe Luce's "The Women" and as author of a memoir, "Past Imperfect," she became nationally famous. But it is fair to say, that she was as much a purveyor of her personality as of her skills.

Her reputation as an actor and her contemporaries derived equally from the roles she played as from the books she published. In the part of Sally Fowler she was witty, biting, shallow and self-centered—a woman she described as "a real monster, a dreadful woman." And in "The Big Knife," her last motion picture, she played the role of a tough newspaper columnist.

That public image was strengthened with the publication in 1942 of "Past Imperfect," in which she took cool aim at friends, other writers and socialites. She recalled being introduced to George Moore, the English writer then at the height of his fame. To make conversation, she asked what he thought of Joseph Conrad. "I don't know, my child," Miss Chase reports him as saying. "I don't read Polish." Of Dorothy Thompson, she remarked that her gloom was gargantuan, her fighting spirit unquenchable and that if she didn't know as much as God, she

certainly knew as much as God knew at her age. Of Clare Boothe Luce, she said, "Clare is quick-witted on paper, but I would not say that in conversation she tossed off witticisms at the rate of Dorothy Parker. I wouldn't say that of Dorothy Parker either."

Behind those remarks was a woman who worked hard at her craft as a writer and actress, who battled for the cause she believed in and refused to fall into the social round that her position in society entitled her to.

Miss Chase (her name derived from that of a Hungarian friend of her mother) was born April 8, 1906, in New York City. Her mother, Ethel Woolman Chase, was editor in chief of Vogue for almost 40 years. Miss Chase's parents were divorced when she was young and, although the family was Quaker in outlook, she was sent to a succession of convent schools. At 16, she went to school in France. After two years she came back determined to become an actress.

Went to Hollywood

After a season on tour with the Stuart Miller Company, she joined that of Henry Miller, whom she considered one of the great actor-managers. After the 1926 season and a divorce from actor Louis Calhern, she went to Hollywood, where she appeared in a succession of films.

In 1930 she appeared in "Past and Present" with a cast that included Frank Morgan, Carole Lombard and Miriam Hopkins. Perhaps her best known film was "Now, Voyager," with Bette Davis, Paul Henreid, Claude Rains and Gladys Cooper.

On Broadway her credits included Eugene O'Neill's "Days Without End," "Forsaking All Others," with Tallulah Bankhead, and "While Parents Sleep."

She played the main role in an adaptation of her novel "In Bed We Cry."

She was active in the protection and preservation of wildlife, and served in fund drives for the United Hospital Fund.

After her divorce from Mr. Calhern, she married William Murray, a radio executive. That marriage ended in divorce. She married Dr. Norton S. Brown in 1946.

—Thomas Laak

H.R. Gokhale

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16 (AP).—H.R. Gokhale, 69, who served as India's minister of law and justice from 1971 until Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her National Congress party was ousted from power last year, died yesterday.

Alex Bradford

NEWARK, N.J., Feb. 16 (AP).—Alex Bradford, 51, composer of most of the music of "Your Arms Too Short to Box With God," a Broadway musical nominated for a Tony award, and winner of an Obie award for his role in the play "Don't Bother Me I Can't Cope," died yesterday.



IMPROMPTU ASSEMBLY—Spanish Communist party leader Santiago Carrillo (left), Socialist Worker party leader Felipe Gonzalez (center) and Premier Adolfo Suarez chatting at a Madrid newspaper. The three men met there to receive individually the paper's award for being the country's most popular men in their respective areas.

Dropped by .1 Per Cent Last Year

Cut in Sun Surface Heat May Affect Earth

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP).—The temperature on the surface of the sun fell by 11 degrees last year, the first time that such a drop has been recorded, and it is a change that could trigger variations in the earth's climate in the next few years.

An 11-degree Fahrenheit drop in the surface temperature of the sun is a change of only one-tenth of 1 per cent, said Dr. William Livingston of the Kitt Peak National Observatory in Tucson, Ariz., where the changes were measured. But scientists have said that a 2-per-cent decline in the sun's surface temperature over a period of as little as 50 years would be enough to "glaciate" the entire earth.

"We presume the changes we see are cyclical and that the temperatures will stop falling sometime in the near future," Dr. Livingston said yesterday. "I can't imagine anything else happening."

The decline in solar temperature began in January of last year, around the time that the 11-year sunspot cycle passed its period of minimum activity and began to increase. More sunspots have broken out on the sun's surface since the start of last year. The period of maximum sunspot activity is expected late next year or early in 1980.

Direct Correlation

"We think we're seeing a direct correlation here, that as solar activity goes up, the sun's surface temperature goes down," Dr. Livingston said. "It's the oppo-

site of what you might guess, but we believe that when you have a rise in sunspot activity the total temperature must go down as an adjustment to conserve solar energy."

Whatever it is that Kitt Peak scientists have seen, they are seeing it for the first time. Their observations were made using the McMahon Solar Telescope, which is the newest and largest of its kind in the world.

The solar telescope tracks the sun with an 80-inch mirror that delivers an unblurred image of the sun more than three feet across to a device called a spectrograph that analyzes sunlight components. The device breaks down sunlight into a continuous rainbow of color where temperature changes can be identified in individual chemical elements as they burn on the sun's surface.

The most sensitive element on

the sun is carbon, which flares up if the sun gets hotter and dims if the sun cools. Iron is also sensitive, but in the opposite way that carbon is. Should the sun cool, iron would stand out a little brighter on the sun's surface.

Constant Level

Dr. Livingston said that the solar telescope first began to watch for temperature changes in January, 1976. For the next two years, the telescope saw no change in the sun's temperature, which remained constant at 5,800 degrees Fahrenheit.

The carbon began to dim in January of last year. At precisely the same time, iron grew stronger. Dr. Livingston said that the iron observation was confirmation that the sun was cooling, since it means that the telescope itself was not misreading the carbon change.

What does it all mean? Dr. Livingston said that it almost surely means some climate change, since declining solar temperatures mean that less heat will reach the earth. At the same time, rising sunspot activity means that more ultraviolet light and X-rays will strike the outer boundaries of the earth's atmosphere, triggering changes of their own.

"It would be premature to look for climate change right now," Dr. Livingston said. "By that, I mean I don't think you can blame the last two winters on what we're seeing on the sun right now. But I do think we can look ahead to some change, whatever it might be."

Belgian Nun Held In Death of Three Elderly Patients

WESTERKEM, Belgium, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The former chief nurse of an old people's ward in a hospital here has confessed that she killed three elderly patients with overdoses of insulin, police sources said today.

Cecile Bonheuf, known as Sister Godfrida, 44, was arrested Saturday for drug abuse and forging medical prescriptions. She was recalled from the hospital by her religious order last year to undergo treatment for drug addiction. Police said that she became addicted to morphine after undergoing an operation for a brain tumor.

Sister Godfrida admitted giving excessive injections of insulin to three patients, aged between 75 and 80, in July and August of last year, the police said.

The prosecutor's office here has ordered exhumation of the victims for autopsy and further investigation into all suspicious deaths in the hospital last year. The number of victims might reach 10, the police said.

The investigators also are trying to establish whether the admitted nun killed to rob her victims so that she could buy drugs, or whether she did it because she wanted to eliminate troublesome patients, the police said.

Jamaica, Hungary Talks

BUDAPEST, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley yesterday had talks here with Hungarian President Pal Losonczi and Communist party leader Janos Kadar.

Nixon's Mournful Good-Byes Had a Familiar Ring to Them

By Judy Bachrach

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP).—Last May, Richard Nixon told television interviewer David Frost that he had, indeed, made a mistake as president; he had held to his old employees, H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, too long. Mr. Nixon attributed this example of tardiness to his own helpful and compassionate nature: "I wasn't a good butcher."

Haldeman listened carefully as his old boss described, on national television, the tearful firing of Ehrlichman.

In the interview, Mr. Nixon recalled the dismissal: "You know, John, when I went to bed last night... I hoped, I almost prayed, I wouldn't wake up this morning..."

Haldeman, as he listened to those words, says that he might have been more touched if they had not been the precise words Mr. Nixon had used to him when he showed Haldeman the door. Haldeman had always regarded those sorrowful words as an especially moving memory, says Haldeman's ghostwriter, Joe DiMona. The ghostwriter was with Haldeman a few days later when Ehrlichman called him from prison.

"You must think we're dense," Haldeman is said to have told Ehrlichman. And then he asked his painful question: Did they both get the same good-bye from Mr. Nixon?

Yes, said Ehrlichman, the words were the same.

Haldeman Places Blame on Nixon For Watergate Burglary, Tape Gap

(Continued from Page 1) of a handful of editors, the careful handling of the tape proofs in what is said to be more than a \$1 million property.

The excerpts made available to The Post include many references and quotations from the Nixon tapes. In them, Haldeman makes the following allegations—some new, some old—about Mr. Nixon:

• That Mr. Nixon was involved in the Watergate cover-up from "day one" and three days after the burglary on June 17, 1972, told Haldeman they would be raising money for the Watergate defendants.

• That Mr. Nixon personally authorized the illegal wiretap on the telephone of columnist Joseph Kraft. Haldeman describes that wiretap as "a Nixon verdict all the way." Mr. Nixon had told David Frost in their television interview that he had never broken the law.

• That despite his repeated denials, Mr. Nixon told Haldeman that he might have ordered the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Mr. Ellsberg was a defendant in the leaking of the Pentagon Papers.

• That Mr. Nixon proposed that possibly illegal means be employed to recover classified documents from the Brookings Institution and from the Internal Revenue Service.

• That Mr. Nixon indicated he might not obey a Supreme Court decision requiring that he turn over his tapes as evidence for prosecutors unless the justices so ruled unanimously. At the time there was public speculation as to whether Mr. Nixon would obey the court's order. Haldeman says Mr. Nixon told him three weeks before that "if they leave any air we can handle it." Haldeman interprets this to mean that Mr. Nixon would not have obeyed the order to hand the tapes over if the court had not reached a majority decision. The court did reach a unanimous decision and Mr. Nixon announced his intention to comply several hours later.

In addition to these, Haldeman offers his interpretation of other critical aspects of the Nixon presidency and of the problems that led to the first presidential resignation in U.S. history. Among them are:

WATERGATE

Haldeman's version of the seeds of the break-in, which he labels a "belief" and a theory of the case, has to do with Mr. Nixon's feelings about Lawrence O'Brien and the celebrated ITT scandal involving allegations of fixing an anti-trust case and a subsequent profit of \$400,000. Mr. O'Brien, then the Democratic party chairman with offices in the Watergate complex, had long been a key political adviser to Mr. Nixon's political opponents, the Kennedy brothers.

Colson, Mr. Nixon's White House counselor who had earned a reputation as the president's "hatchet man," also had what Haldeman describes as a long-time enmity toward Mr. O'Brien. Colson had worked for Leverett Saltonstall, a Republican senator from Massachusetts, while Mr. O'Brien was employed by the Kennedys in that state.

Haldeman's thesis about the break-in holds that both Mr. Nixon and Colson were passionately determined to strike at O'Brien in the weeks before the break-in in June 1972. They both felt that Mr. O'Brien was striking unfairly on the ITT case, a point that has been made elsewhere. Mr. Nixon's tactic was to counterattack. And, in the conspiratorial way of Mr. Nixon and his inner circle, the conviction grew that Mr. O'Brien was vulnerable. It was public knowledge that Mr. O'Brien, a lawyer, was getting a large retainer from Howard Hughes. Haldeman cites the sum of \$180,000 a year. There, Haldeman suggests, was the weak point for Mr. O'Brien. There must be pay dirt there.

"Which leads me to my own theory of who initiated the Watergate break-in," Richard Nixon, himself, caused those burglars to break into O'Brien's office.

It is Haldeman's belief that Mr. Nixon passed the word to Colson "to get the goods" on Mr. O'Brien's connection with Hughes. In turn, Colson dealt with Howard Hughes, who conferred with Gordon Liddy, who oversaw the burgling of the Democratic party office in the Watergate.

Haldeman's account of Colson is singularly unflattering. "Dealing with Colson was no fun for White House staffers at any level," he writes. "If he was superior in rank he would bully them. If he was inferior, he would smile and remind them he had the ear of the president." Which he did. Never more so than in the ITT case.

In another incident involving Colson, Haldeman recalls dressing down Colson so severely that it left Colson sobbing. The point was that if Colson did not stop charging off on his own, Haldeman was going to take his complaint directly to Mr. Nixon. And that would have been the end of Colson.

THE TAPES

Haldeman's theory on the famous 18 1/2-minute gap on one of Mr. Nixon's crucial Watergate tapes is fascinating. It is that Mr. Nixon tried to erase

it, but was so clumsy he could not succeed and left the rest of the task to someone else, possibly his secretary, Rose Mary Woods.

Here is what he says: "My own perception had always been that Nixon simply wanted to erase all of the Watergate material from the tapes when he started to worry that they may be exposed."

"But Nixon was the least dextrous man I have ever known: Chummy would be too elegant a word to describe his mechanical aptitude... So I believed that Nixon had started trying to erase the tapes himself, but realized—at the rate he was going—it would take him 10 years."

After his resignation in April, 1973, as Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, Haldeman says that Mr. Nixon referred to the 18 1/2-minute gap as "Rose's 18 minutes." That could be a play on Mr. Nixon's part to place the blame on someone else, Haldeman suggests. Mrs. Woods took public responsibility for the gap. It is not known whether the full Haldeman book describes what was on the 18 1/2-minute gap.

DEEP THROAT

In his book, Haldeman names Fred Fielding as the secret source for Post reporter Bob Woodward, dubbed "Deep Throat" in the Woodward-Bernstein book "All the President's Men" and the subsequent movie. Mr. Fielding, who was a White House staff assistant to John Dean, denied the Haldeman allegation.

Again, Haldeman offers no evidence for this; it is his deduction. Mr. Woodward said he has never commented on the identity of any sources, and will not do so now.

KISSINGER

Haldeman's portrayal of Henry Kissinger is tinged with bitterness and venom. The Kissinger who emerges is a publicly humiliated, courted, press-giving reporter, a version of his role and in private taking another. Mr. Kissinger's presence clearly was irritating to many of the Nixon loyalists.

One of Ehrlichman's moves, Haldeman recounts, was to collect nude photographs of various starlets that Mr. Kissinger had dated. Then, over a period of time, the photographs would be slipped, in official folders, to Mr. Kissinger with heavy instructions on what to do with them.

Mr. Kissinger's advice on such things as wiretappings and prosecuting in the Pentagon Papers case someday may prove embarrassing to the former secretary of state, Haldeman suggests. By that, he means that many of Mr. Kissinger's private words remain on Mr. Nixon's tapes and still may be placed publicly at some future date. Mr. Kissinger, according to Haldeman, said that Mr. Ellsberg used drugs and had "weird sexual habits."

VIEW OF NIXON

But throughout this latest, inside account of the Watergate scandal and the Nixon years it is Haldeman's view of Mr. Nixon that dominates the book.

The Nixon seen through Haldeman's eyes is a small man, keenly and obsessively aware of his personal legal vulnerabilities from Watergate and other illegal White House projects. Mr. Nixon comes over as haunted by the severity of his problems. He is a cold, distant and humorless leader frantically trying to protect himself and willingly sacrificing his top aides—Haldeman and Ehrlichman—in the process.

Ehrlichman seems to have come to the same conclusion. In an interview in The Post published in January last year, he said that had he known in 1968 what he later learned about Mr. Nixon, "I suspect I would have stayed home from that campaign."

It is Haldeman's opinion now that Mr. Nixon was manipulating everyone at the center of all the many spokes to the Watergate wheel. And, in this blunt and unflattering portrait, Mr. Nixon's handling of Watergate especially shows him as the opposite of what he most wanted to be—tough and decisive.

Haldeman's writer in his book project, Joseph DiMona, has told The Post that at first Mr. Nixon's top former aide intended to write a totally different book. It was going to be pro-Nixon. But Mr. Nixon's performance on his televised interviews with David Frost changed Haldeman's mind.

As the drama unfolded, Mr. Nixon became totally preoccupied with his survival. Haldeman describes moments where the president seemed to age visibly—and particularly of Mr. Nixon's sense of shock when Ehrlichman first suggested to Mr. Nixon's face that he might be impeached.

HIDDEN STORY

One of Haldeman's points, raised at length, has to do with what he terms the hidden story of Watergate. "Mr. Nixon, as president, felt unable to take control of the federal bureaucracy. Fitted against him were four great power blocs of Washington—the press, the bureaucrats, the Congress and the intelligence community." Haldeman terms these power centers "the wolves."

All of these reacted against Mr. Nixon's plan to reorganize and gain control of the bureaucracy at the beginning of his second term in 1973.

Haldeman also charges that there were Central Intelligence Agency "plants" in the White House. But he does not offer any new evidence to support that allegation.

At length, he reviews old theories about the CIA setting up the Watergate arrests along with previously reported allegations that the Democrats and columnist Jack Anderson had advance knowledge of the break-in, but took no action to stop it.

Haldeman says he basically believes these theories.

GEN. HAIG

Another key figure in the Nixon White House who came off unfavorably is Haldeman's successor as White House chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig who is now NATO commander in Europe.

Haldeman says that he often discussed strategy for the Watergate defense with Gen. Haig. After the "Saturday night massacre" of Oct. 20, 1972, Haldeman says he got a call from Gen. Haig with the following warning:

"They have an uncanny intelligence operation in the Jewish community that is out to get you—and the Parade editor is a part of it." (Parade is Sunday magazine distributed as an insert in many U.S. newspapers.)

SELF-PORTRAIT

In his self-portrait, Haldeman seems to be trying to fight a public image as the drive Watergate master on top of the White House staff. He sees himself as unaware, confused at times unwitting, given to wry bursts of humor. This belies if Haldeman that Washington came to know over the years the loyal, unquestioning gun to the president's gate, a tough guy always in command.

Haldeman puts forth the idea that he was handicapped throughout the entire affair because he was not a lawyer. He did not see that what was supposed to be a political containment operation after the Watergate break-in was actually an illegal conspiracy.

By his account, Haldeman was surrounded by lawyers. The White House who plied every move to protect the selves. He particularly singled out Mr. Nixon, Ehrlichman, Colson and Dean.

An analysis of the Haldeman material shows that he is drawn on the printed word, public testimony of the Watergate era. He cites, in phrase or by direct quote, previously released transcripts, Watergate committee reports, grand jury hearings on the tapes and other general material from public testimony.

A careful reading shows that among the other works in which he builds his narrative are: Fred Thompson's "At the Point in Time"; Dean's "Blitz Ambition"; Woodward and Bernstein's "All the President's Men"; and Colson's "The Way Things Were." He also takes in Mr. Nixon's televised interview last year with Mr. Frost.

MYSTERIES

Haldeman does not pretend to give the definitive Nixon Watergate story. He says it recognizes that the public will never know the entire story and that many mysteries remain.

Now 51, Haldeman received prison sentence of from 2 1/2 to 8 years for his part in the Watergate cover-up. Late last year, Judge John Sirica reduced Haldeman's sentence to 1 1/2 years. He has been serving that sentence at Lompoc, Calif. Haldeman will be eligible to parole on June 21, a year to the day after he entered prison.

His description of other aspects of his relationship with Nixon as a surprise, too. He says Ehrlichman always were like as the Watergate twins, inseparable and in tandem. But in his book Haldeman clearly tries to show that Ehrlichman was going his own way, somewhat more than willing to let Haldeman hang alone.

Haldeman also is notably silent on important unresolved questions about the Nixon administration. One of these has to do with the role of Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, Mr. Nixon's confidant, of whom there is hardly any mention.

There have been innumerable books and analyses of the Nixon administration. There will be more. Mr. Nixon's own memoirs are scheduled for publication this spring.

Haldeman, like Ehrlichman was one of the strongest Nixon defenders before their criminal trials. Both have undergone public changes in attitude. On like Mr. Nixon, to date, Haldeman now says he understands that the Watergate cover-up was an illegal obstruction of justice.

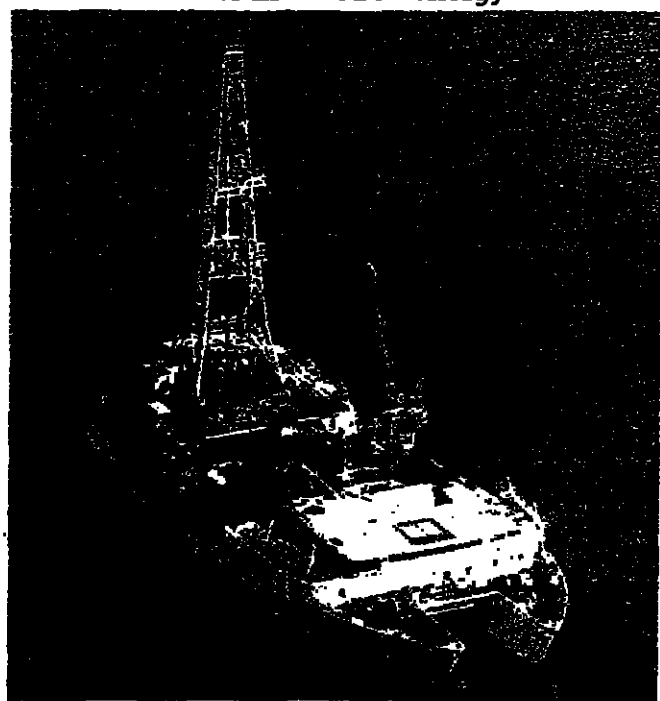
Despite his disillusionment he says he is still proud of his White House service and still grateful for the opportunities that Mr. Nixon gave him.

Yet, he also says, "I have paid a terrible price for this privilege."

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SUVERRETTA HOUSE ST. MORITZ

West German Trade With U.S. in Surplus

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—West Germany's trade with Washington is in a surplus, according to a report by the U.S. Commerce Department today.

Intervention Light as the Dollar Drops

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The foreign exchange market today severely tested monetary authorities on their willingness to defend the dollar and it found, for the most part, their intervention intentions lacking.

The foreign exchange market was in a state of confusion in the afternoon following remarks by U.S. Treasury Secretary Anthony Solomon in Paris. He initially said the U.S. Federal Reserve did not intervene in support of the dollar in the past three weeks.

Later, Mr. Solomon said his remarks had been "misinterpreted." In a statement, Mr. Solomon said that when he referred to the fact that over a three-week period "the dollar was virtually not intervened in support of the dollar," he was referring to "the fact that foreign exchange markets had been calm and required no intervention during that period."

"However, in the last two or three days, the market has been moving and we have intervened," the statement said, adding, "there has been no change in our policy whereby we will intervene vigorously to counteract disorderly markets."

Many currency dealers in Europe insisted that the market currently is guided by the belief that the recent monetary meeting in Paris, Basel and Bonn essentially pointed to a weaker dollar. This is viewed as the alternative to further economic expansion in West Germany, which the Bonn government has flatly rejected.

All of monetary authorities, only the Japanese central bank at up still opposition to a devaluation of the dollar, against the yen. The Bank of Japan has asserted an estimated \$170 million in Tokyo to keep the dollar successfully above the 240-yen level.

As a result, the dollar fell sharply in hectic and nervous trading, plummeting to an all-time low against the Swiss franc and approaching its low against the deutsche mark.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar reached a record intraday low of 1.8910 francs before rebounding to 1.8970 francs—a record low for a loss of 2.5 cents on the day.

surplus amounts to about \$55.9 million after a deficit in 1976 of some \$1.5 billion. The dollar fell about 12 per cent against the mark last year.

In announcing the figures, the Federal Statistics Office said exports to the United States rose 28 per cent in 1977 to 18.198 billion marks, or about \$8.665 billion.

Imports of American-manufactured products and materials to West Germany fell 3 per cent to 17.024 billion marks, or about \$7.3 billion, the office said.

The rise in exports boosted the U.S. share in total German exports to 6.7 per cent in 1977 from 5.6 per cent the year before, the office said.

West Germany and the United States disagree over strategy for improving the economies of the major Western nations. The Carter administration wants Germany to give more stimulus to its domestic economy to help its major trading partners, particularly France and Italy, rebound from the mid-1970s recession.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other German officials claim the United States has overestimated Bonn's ability to fire up other Western economies. Bonn also claims it has done all it can to stimulate its economy without unleashing more inflation.

Today the Bonn government sought to downplay the rift, terming it "an exchange of opinion among friends."

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told a radio interviewer that good relations with the United States remained "the foundation of our freedom" and "an unchangeable principle of German foreign policy."

"Americans, like Germans, are conscious that the cooperation between Europeans and Americans and Canadians is necessary not only to make safe their common ideals but also to advance them," Mr. Genscher said.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal met privately with Mr. Schmidt in Bonn last Monday and afterward said he received no indication that Germany planned any more economic stimulus measures.

The apparent failure of the two allies to reach agreement on economic policy sent the dollar reeling this week against the deutsche mark.

West German newspapers quoted sources as saying that the public row with Washington was one of the major topics of yesterday's Cabinet meeting in Bonn.

Mr. Meynell, head of the EEC Commission's directorate for North America, Japan and Oceania, told reporters that he "had a full hearing from the Japanese side but stressed that the 'issue of continuing deterioration in the EEC's trade balance with Japan has become a burning issue.'"

Mr. Meynell said he had achieved his mission here—to prepare the ground for further consultations next month. He added that the Japanese government "should be encouraged to think carefully what further specific measures it can do to open its market."

The company also cited continuing losses in construction machinery operations, an economic decline in Argentina, and an unfavorable foreign-exchange impact on the valuation of inventories.

Analysts, however, say they have been concerned for some time about Massey's large expansion programs in recent years and growing debt. One analyst estimated Massey's total debt interest payments in 1977 were \$192.3 million, up sharply from \$162.8 million in 1970.

Some analysts suggest that Massey might be forced to sell some of its operations to weather the current financial strain.

As Dow Hits Low for Year

Gloom and Doom on Wall Street

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (WP)—With so much bad news currently bedeviling the stock market, the big surprise may be that stocks have not plunged even more steeply.

While the market yesterday hit a new closing low for the year with the Dow Jones Industrial average finishing the day at 781.89, down nearly 70 points from the start of 1978, there seems to be resistance to a further substantial slide.

"We don't seem to have panic selling and there's even some nibbling of stocks on the buy side," commented Jacques Theriot, Smith Barney, Harris Upham, first vice-president for trading.

"There's also a lot of cash around and some of it is being committed—but not in any activist fashion yet," he added.

"One of the largest positives is that there is so much negativity," Mr. Theriot observed. "So many people feel we are bordering on the end of Western civilization. And when you get an attitude like that which permeates thinking, I construe that as a positive, simply because those people are wrong. History shows things go to extremes. And the more rabid the pessimism gets, the nearer you are to some turnaround."

Just to catalogue some of the market's current woes:

• The coal strike which has gone on so many weeks that it is now beginning to shut factories and threatens to close down entire industries like automobiles if prolonged much longer.

• Weakening consumer demand as reflected in both auto sales figures and January retail sales.

• Some early warning indicators which are flashing a recession or at least abnormally slow growth later in 1978. Industrial output in January registered the sharpest decline since March, 1974, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

• A more worrisome inflation outlook as reflected in recent price surges for crude materials and intermediate stage processed goods.

• The prospect of greater oil imports in the first quarter because of the coal strike, an enlarged trade deficit as a consequence, and a weaker dollar. In fact, the dollar this week is at

ready under a new wave of speculative attacks in the foreign exchange markets.

• And a seemingly pervasive lack of investor confidence in the Carter administration's ability to get anything accomplished, exemplified by the stalemate on energy legislation and the immediate congressional resistance to the administration's take-it-or-leave-it tax cut and reform package.

And at the opening of a two-day Conference Board meeting on the financial outlook yesterday, the pessimism was palpable.

"Rarely have so many common stocks appeared so reasonably relative to the assets, profits and dividends of the issuing companies—by historic standards of course," noted Harold Ehrlich, chairman of Bernstein-Macaulay Inc., a financial advisory firm. "At the same time, however, rarely have serious observers of Western society been more troubled by uncertainties during a period of relative peace and prosperity, such as we are experiencing."

Mr. Ehrlich predicted that "if the weakness in our financial markets continues much longer, the confidence of consumers and businessmen could become depressed enough to touch off a deflationary spiral," which, with accompanying increased unemployment, "could spark widespread demands for a change in our economic system."

However, the Bernstein-Macaulay chief said he personally believed that the market would bottom with the dollar, which could happen soon, but would "not ensure another bull spree shortly thereafter."

Newton Zinder, E. F. Hutton vice-president and market analyst, in a separate interview, said, "The market has begun a bottoming-out process—but it will be a rather protracted one, probably extending through the winter and into spring."

"There is not much downside risk, but not a great deal of upside potential either," Mr. Zinder added. "We might get a number of aborted rallies and aborted declines—a mirror image of 1976 when the market fluctuated between 950 and 1,000 on the Dow. This time the range will probably be 730 to 740 on the low side and 790 to 800 at the top."

Worth a Total of \$20 Billion

Japan and China Sign Trade Agreement

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (WP)—In a major trading deal demonstrating its eager search for new industrial markets, Japan today signed a \$20-billion, eight-year trade agreement with China.

It will mean a near doubling

of the normal trade between the countries over the first five of the eight years and is their first long-term agreement since World War II.

Each nation is to buy \$10 billion worth of goods from the other. Japan will sell heavy equipment, entire industrial plants, construction material and equipment, and technology to China. In return, it will buy oil and coal.

Negotiated in a series of meetings over the past six months, the agreement was approved at a ceremony in Peking by a delegation of Japanese businessmen and by Chinese government officials.

Their communiqué stipulated that the agreement must result in equal benefits for each country and that the exact prices of goods sold will be determined later.

The agreement is regarded by analysts here as an important milestone in the increasingly close Japan-China relationship that has grown up since diplomatic relations were resumed in 1972. Although the two governments are still quibbling over terms of a new peace and friendship treaty, the trade agreement is of more importance in terms of immediate economic benefits.

It gives Japan a foothold in a major industrial market at a time when its own heavy industries are running far below capacity and when it fears many of its exports are going to be gradually shut out of Western markets by protectionist forces in both the United States and Europe.

The sale of heavy construction equipment and whole industrial plants is expected to give a big shot in the arm to Japan's steel industry, which is operating at about 70 per cent of capacity, partly because of fierce resistance to exports to the United States.

Economists here believe the agreement represents a major move by the new Chinese leadership to build from scratch a new industrial base.

China Gives Trade Link To U.S. Bank

HONG KONG, Feb. 16.—Banking ties between the United States and China, ruptured a quarter of a century ago by China's entry into the Korean war, are on the mend.

First National Bank of Chicago has announced that it has established commercial banking relations with the Bank of China, Peking's state-owned bank, after sidestepping a legal dispute long regarded as an obstacle.

Under the arrangement that First Chicago executives negotiated last month in Peking, U.S. companies trading with China will be able to process transactions through an American bank. Until now, American traders or their hometown banks have been forced to turn over their China business to foreign banks because no U.S. institution was empowered to handle commercial letters of credit for the Chinese.

The sale of heavy construction equipment and whole industrial plants is expected to give a big shot in the arm to Japan's steel industry, which is operating at about 70 per cent of capacity, partly because of fierce resistance to exports to the United States.

Economists here believe the agreement represents a major move by the new Chinese leadership to build from scratch a new industrial base.

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Stocks Slump on Bearish News

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (HT)—Bearish signals from the economy and fears of additional credit tightening by the Federal Reserve drew the blame for the stock market's steep plunge today.

The Dow Jones Industrial average slumped 8.40 points to 783.29. It was down 7.86 at 3 p.m.

About 1,030 issues showed losses, with about 375 higher. Volume totaled 21.57 million shares, compared with 20.17 million yesterday.

The Commerce Department said housing starts fell by 29 per cent in January, and late yesterday the Federal Reserve reported a 0.7-per-cent decline in January's industrial production.

Adding to investor worries was the national coal strike and its adverse effects on the economy, analysts said. Although Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said bargainers have set a deadline of tomorrow to reach a settlement in the 73-day old strike, there were no indications today that any progress had been made.

Another factor weighing on the market were predictions by some money market analysts of more stringent measures to curb the recent growth of money supply in an effort to prevent a climb in the rate of inflation.

The Federal Reserve said after the market close basic money supply rose by \$900 million during the latest statistical week while the larger measure grew by \$2.4 billion.

Among other factors weighing on the market was the dollar's continued decline in world currency markets.

Some growth stocks were under pressure. IBM fell 2 1/4 to 255, Burroughs 1 3/8 to 80 and Digital Equipment 3/8 to 39 1/2. Activity traded Weyerhaeuser surrendered 7/8 to 32, following announcement yesterday it may cut 1,000 jobs over the next year.

Massey-Ferguson topped the

Big Board actives, easing 1/8 to 31 1/4. Analysts said in a published report the company's financial problems may be worse than expected. Earlier this week, it omitted its dividends and said preliminary estimates showed a loss of about \$38 million for the first quarter.

Among other actives, American Telephone eased 1/8 to 60. The stock gained 3/4 yesterday on a dividend boost.

Technique, the NYSE's biggest percentage loser, fell 1 5/8 to

3 1/4. The company said in a letter to shareholders 1978 earnings will be significantly below the \$2.45 a share earned in 1977. Campbell Soup dropped 1 to 32. The company said its earnings were only slightly above last year's. International Harvester, posting an earnings decline, fell 3/8 to 54 1/8.

Itk moved up 1 3/8 to 24 5/8. The company repeated a statement made last week that it could not explain the stock's activity.

U.S. Output and Retail Sales Hit by Coal Strike, Weather

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (Reuters)—A national coal strike and severe winter weather hit the U.S. economy hard in January, inflicting some of the heaviest losses it has suffered in years, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

The board's monthly industrial production report said output of mines, factories and utilities dropped 0.7 per cent, the largest monthly decline in 34 months.

Retail sales fell 3.1 per cent, the biggest drop in more than 13 years.

With the bad weather continuing into February and the unsettled coal strike expected to bring major factory shutdowns soon, the statistics were a particularly bad omen.

They also augured badly for President Carter's prediction in his economic message to Congress last month that the first six months of 1978 would be the better half of the year for the economy.

Mr. Carter had proposed countering an expected second half weakness with a \$24.5-billion tax cut.

The Federal Reserve Board said the drop in industrial production—which had increased 0.3 per cent in December—reflected widespread absenteeism, shorter working weeks and supply disruptions in January.

It said additional inhibiting factors were the coal strike and a cutback in the assembling of new cars due to attempts by dealers to reduce stocks.

It was the first fall in industrial production since August and the steepest since the 0.9-per-cent slump in March, 1974.

But the figures were still 4.8

per cent up on production in January, 1977.

The drop in retail sales followed an increase of 0.6 per cent in December and left sales at a seasonally-adjusted level of \$59 billion, according to Commerce Department figures.

It was the largest drop since the 3.9-per-cent fall in October, 1964. Sales remained 7.8 per cent ahead of a year earlier.

EEC Closes Study Of Japan Crystals

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ)—The Common Market Commission has closed anti-dumping procedure involving Japanese-made piezo-electric quartz crystals used by the electronics industry, a Commission spokesman said today.

He said Japanese exporters gave satisfactory guarantees which enabled the Commission not to impose any countervailing measures. He declined to say what the guarantees amounted to.

The devaluation, Finland's third in less than a year, came after Norway's 8-per-cent devaluation of the krone last Friday.

Finland Devalues Mark by 8 Per Cent

HELSINKI, Feb. 16 (UPI)—The Finnish mark was devalued by 8 per cent today and Premier Kalevi Sorsa's five-party center-left coalition government said it would hand in its resignation to President Urho Kekkonen tomorrow.

The devaluation, Finland's third in less than a year, came after Norway's 8-per-cent devaluation of the krone last Friday.



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countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

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Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, new head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.

Massey Seen in Difficulty

TORONTO, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ)—Analysts feel Massey-Ferguson Ltd. has more serious financial problems than they thought.

Industry officials and U.S. and Canadian analysts were "shocked" late Tuesday when the company omitted dividends on its common and preferred shares and said its Jan. 31 fiscal first quarter had a loss of about \$38 million. A year earlier, the company earned \$3.1 million, or 3 cents a share.

"The loss was four times greater than anyone expected," said Tony Acri, an analyst at Gardiner Watson Ltd., a Toronto securities firm. Another analyst said no one even imagined preferred share dividends would cease.

Viking Resources International N.Y. N.A.V. as at 31-1-78 \$29.58 (D.F. 46.66).

INFORMATION: Martin, Holdings & Piers N.Y. Newspaper 216, Amsterdam.

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(Continued on next page.)

February, 1978

8.35% DEBENTURES DUE FEBRUARY 15, 1988

The First Boston Corporation
Bache Halsey Stuart Shields
Drexel Burnham Lambert
Lazard Frères & Co.
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Wertheim & Co., Inc.
ABD Securities Corporation
EuroPartners Securities Corporation
New Court Securities Corporation
Scandinavian Securities Corporation
UBS-DB Corporation
Sanyo Securities America Inc.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Lehman Brothers, Kuhn Loeb
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.
Basle Securities Corporation
Robert Fleming
Nomura Securities International, Inc.
SoGen-Swiss International Corporation
Yamaichi International (America), Inc.
Suez American Corporation

Salomon Brothers
Securities Corporation
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co.
Warburg Paribas Becker
Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.
Kleinwort, Benson

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FEB. 16, 1978

COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Feb. 14	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— 74, 75, 76	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petroli.	380.39 - 237	322	314 - 310	6	5.8	89.14 - 83.00 - 55.63c	14,774	1st semester '77 net non-consolidated profit = 648 MF.
AULOUYEU	Construct.	417 - 275	338	365.6 - 348.55	13	5.6	30.73 - 25.92 - 10.34c	680	Expect '77 results to improve. Also dividend increase set.
ASIN GERVAS DANONE	Glass, food	532 - 318	350	347 - 333	17	7.3	28.38 - 24.39 - 20.12c	2,282	Group turnover (Jan. 1-Sept. 30) = 9,618 MF vs. 9,282 MF (+3.6%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	177 - 126.40	131	138 - 126.40	10	8.9	16.86 - 16.41 - 13.24	1,866	Group turnover (Jan. 1-Sept. 30) = 42.8 MF vs. 42.3 MF (+1.2%).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	115 - 80.50	88	84.50 - 83.70	4	8.4	11.18 - 10.82 - 24.40c	1,672	New convert. bond issue of 80 MF. Expect to pay same div. (Fr. 7.40).
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	167 - 84	103	107 - 104	7	7.1	10.36 - 13.85 - 14.08c	5,777	Use CCF branch opening in Beirut as criterion.
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 72.50	78.38	79.80 - 78	9	8.3	6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74	4,528	From Nov. 76 to Nov. 77, CCF customer deposits increased by 16.8%.
REUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	98 - 49	58	52 - 51	—	16.0	28.13 - 9.82 - 5.56c	3,684	1977 turnover (ex-taxes) = 5,832 MF (+1.5% vs. 1976).
CURAFRANCE	Holding	190 124	147	145.10 - 145	3	7.5	— - 33.50 - 54.30c	2,793	Sept. 30-Sept. 77 net profit = 44.8 MF vs. 27.55 MF (+65%).
ERODI S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	412 - 296	355	338 - 344	5	8.2	23.82 - 29.27 - 73.01c	1,545	'77 group consol. results (with Paris Rhône/Citroën) will exceed '76.
FIN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192.36 - 145	178	177 - 177	6	3.1	— - 26.94 - 30.81c	2,804	'76-77 group consolidated turnover = 14,670 MF vs. 14,402 MF for '75-76.
METAL	Mining	96.10 - 58	50.90	59.90 - 59.80	2	6.9	17.97 - 2.44 - 21.51c	7,944	Le Nickel-SLM expects western demand to rise some 3% in '78.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverage	457.58 - 248	358	332 - 328	28	2.4	17.84 - 5.71 - 12.71c	3,158	Estimated '77 consol. turnover = 1,130 MF (+16% vs. 1976).
ORD (Compagnia di)	Holding	22.10 - 15	15.30	15.95 - 15.30	9	9.8	0.18 - 0.29 - 1.72	13,284	'77 net results to at least equal that of 1976 (23 MF).
TECHNIQUE-UG. KUHLM.	Chem./min	91 - 82.10	74.90	72.50 - 69.50	12	6.7	7.50 - 6.30 - 6.80c	25,491	'77 consol. turnover = 25,072 MF (up 17%). Foreign sales: 50% of total.
SA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	323.50 - 201	264.50	255 - 250	2	3.0	38.24 - 54.71 137.90c	9,444	Expect '77 consol. turnover (ex-taxes) to attain some FF. 42 bil. (+20%).
AFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petroli.	89.80 - 50	54.80	54.60 - 54	—	17.0	— - - -	5,450	Due to major overseas effort OPA ranks 30th as exporter.
EDOUTE	Mail order	628 - 458	465	471 - 463	10	3.9	33.67 - 45.57 - 47.86c	926	Group consol. turnover (Jan. 1-Nov. 30, '77) = some 2,400 MF (+11.4%).
PHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	62.70 - 48.50	53	51 - 50.05	8	11.3	14.82 - 5.83 6+	18,941	1st semester group turnover = 2,324 MF (up 14%).
OBECO	Investm. Comp.	384 - 337.40	362.80	365.80 - 363.70	—	6.7	(not relevant)	22,572	Proposal of free share distrib. (3.33% or 17 fr. fin. 25 fr. PLS, 3.33).
CIS ROSSIGNOL	Stk manuf.	1918 - 1225	1679	1610 - 1580	19	1.6	71.78 - 73.76 - 87.41	246	Consol. term. (ex-taxes) Apr. 1-Sept. 30, '77 = 483.78 MF vs. 29.44 MF (+15.8%).

(b) Tax credit not included.

F. Comptroller

(b) Tax credit not included.

Stock				Cirgo				Stock				Cirgo					
Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Prev. Close	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Prev. Close	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Prev. Close
12	10	100	100	100	100	12	10	100	100	100	100	12	10	100	100	100	100

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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

AWelding	104	114	Eberline	5%	5%	Lincoln	25%	25%	Soldwell	4%
Amierre	2E	W 9-16	EconLab	19%	20%	Lozorn	7%	8	SevenUp	24%
Anadite	6	6%	EIPasei	11%	12%	MadsGE	16%	16%	Shawmi	28%
Amber	104	104				MajorR1	1	1 3-16	Sm-Ti	28

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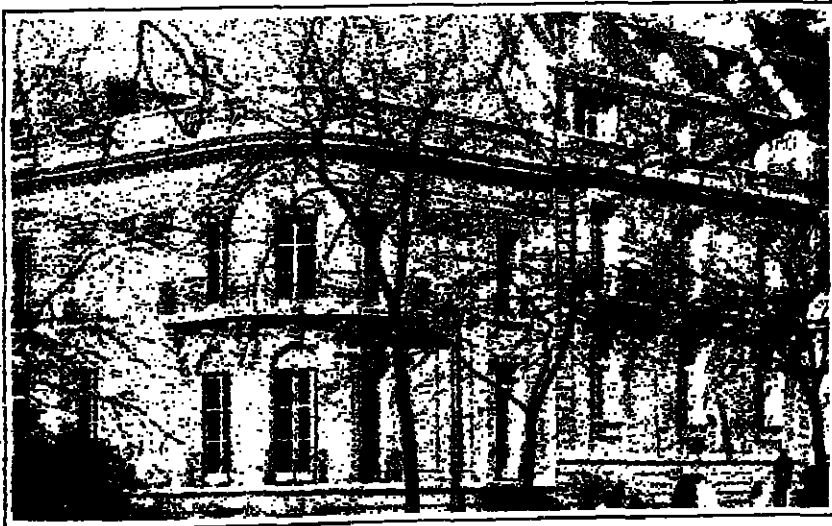
Overseas offices: London, New York, Frankfurt, Beijing, Los Angeles. Affiliates and associates: Paris, Zurich, Hong Kong, Jakarta, São Paulo.

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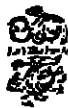
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d-New yearly low < New, nearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the following table are annual distributions based on the last year's earnings per share. Dividends may include cash dividends or payments not designated as regular or identified in the following footnotes.

a-Annual dividend rate plus stock
dividend < Liquidating dividend < Declared or paid in preceding 12 months, 1-Declared or paid after stock sale > 2-Declared or paid in prior year, dividend either deferred or no stock taken
3-Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividend in arrears. < New Issue, 7-Declared or paid in current year, 8-Dividend means 10% of book value in stock. In preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date
9-Ex-dividend and sales in Jul 2-Sales in full.
c1-Closed-and-When distributed w/ -When Issues, Ex-dividend < Without warrants, ads-Ex-dividend distribution

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